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Why did Governor Matthews change the directors of the southern prison if the warden is to be continued in office?

Ir seems to be a Cleveland year: The baseball club of that name is distancing its competitors, while the President of that name seems to have run away with the Democratic party.

IF ex-Secretary Tracy had followed the Whitney method of getting models for cruisers in England, the New York, built upon home devised plans, would not have been the fastest ship of that class afloat.

IT was never contemplated that the Chinese would refuse to register, as required by the Geary act, and for that reason no adequate sum was appropriated for their deportation. The deportation against which so many excellent people rail was simply a penalty to enforce registration.

ATTENTION has already been drawn to the efforts of two members of the Cleveland Cabinet to become Mr. Cleveland's successor. Secretary Gresham is putting newspaper writers under obligations to him, while Mr. Carlisle is appealing to the whole Democracy by turning out of the Treasury Department officials of long standing, to make room for full-blooded Democrats. The Carlisle method will win.

THE Cleveland Leader lectures a Populist organ because it published the farm mortgage figures which the Democratic managers gave out in 1890, and which the census reports disprove. In that list the farm mortgages of Indiana are put at \$620,000,000; as collected by the census agents, the Indiana farm mortgages in 1890 amounted to \$74,553,-217, or about one-eighth of the Populist statement. It is not often that the Populist editor gets within seven-eighths of the truth.

THE five colonies of Australia have only three millions of population, yet they have contrived to get credit in Great Britain in one way and another for nearly \$750,000,000, while the Australian banks got from British depositors on certificates of deposit bearing interest \$500,000,000 more. The annual interest on this British money could not have been less than \$50,000,000. which is a larger sum than three millions of people can pay. But Australia has railroads, public buildings, telegraphs, etc., to show for the British money, while the British investor has nothing but finely printed certificates of indebtedness.

IF the Council authorizes Controller Woollen to negotiate four-and-a-halfper-cent, thirty-year bonds at par for \$621,000 the annual interest will be \$27,900. If the Council had authorized the Controller last August to accept the offer made to take the \$621,000 at a premium of 312 per cent., bearing 4 per cent, interest, an even \$600,000 would have purchased the bonds, and the city would practically have paid 4 per cent. on that amount, which would have called for \$24,000 a year as interest -\$3,900 a year less than must be paid now. In thirty years the four-and-ahalf-per-cents., at this rate, will cost the taxpayers \$118,350 more than the fourper-cent. offer of August, 1892. The chairman of the finance committee, rather than the Council, is responsible, since he refused to present the Controller's proposition to that body.

GOVERNOR HOGG, of Texas, has vetoed a bill authorizing the State to receive bounty from the general government for the sugar raised on the penitentiary plantations. The State of Texas has a plantation of 2,000 acres, worked last year by 165 convicts, which produced about one million pounds of sugar. The yield this year will be at least as much, with the prospect of a heavy annual increase, so that under the existing law the State might draw a bounty of about \$20,000 each year till 1905. It is a question whether a State should put itself in the position of receiving from the general government a bounty for the product of convict labor, especially when such bounty was only offered to stimulate individual enterprise. Perhaps there is something to be said on both sides of that question, and Governor Hogg, in his veto message, says a good deal on the negative side. The message is a free trade, State rights paper of quite a lurid style. The argument is not so bad, but the style is very funny, at least in spots. The Governor says he thinks "the State would debase her dignity, prostitute her honor, and appear before civilization as a humiliated suckling holding on to the breast of the federal government if she accepts the bounty." That is somewhat figurative language to appear in a state paper, but probably it will compels to no act of religious observ- | made First Assistant Secretary of State

that if the sovereign State of Texas should accept this bounty on sugar, "for spoils, she would open the way for the invasion and final destruction of her independent autonomy. For a mess of pottage, seasoned with the sacrifice of principle, boiled in sin, she would surrender her birthright." There is a good deal more of this sort of writing in the message, which leaves no doubt that Governor Hogg is a State rights, freetrade Democrat of the most approved school. It remains to be seen whether the Legislature will pass the bill over

SUNDAY LEGISLATION AND OPENING OF THE FAIR.

In a communication printed in another column the Rev. E. A. Allen asks some questions in regard to the world's fair and Sunday opening thereof, which we

will briefly answer.

The purpose of the fair, as stated in the act of Congress providing for it, is "to celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine and sea in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois." The preamble of the act provides that, whereas the exhibition should be of a national and international character, "it should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States." The act created a national commission, to consist of two commissioners from each State and Territory, to be appointed by the President, and authorized the commission to accept a site and buildings for the fair "to be erected for such purpose at the expense of and tendered by the corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois known as 'The World's Exposition of 1892." In this act Congress did more than give its sanction to the fair, the preparation of the grounds and buildings being left entirely the Illinois corporation. The act provided that "the United States shall not in any manner nor under any circumstances be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings or representations of the said corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, its officers, agents, servants or employes, or any of them." The whole tenor of the act shows very clearly that it was not the intention of Congress to assume the control or become responsible for the management of the fair. An appropriation was made for the erection of a government building, the preparation of a government exhibit and the payment of the national commissioners, but further than that Congress expressly repudiated all responsibility for the management or the expenses of the fair. We think the act shows that the entire

cago directors. Mr. Allen asks if the directors "can, after accepting a conditional appropriation from Congress, change the conditions to suit their own sweet will." We answer no. Neither had Congress any right to change the conditions, but it did. The only pecuniary aid given by Congress to the fair was a gift of two and a half millions of souvenir coins, and that gift was made on condition that the fair should be closed on Sunday. The local directors accepted the Sunday closing obligation, and, on the strength of Congress's gift, went ahead and made certain financial arrangements. Subsequently, Congress passed an act withholding \$570,880 of the souvenir coin gift and declaring that it should not be paid over to the local directors until they should give bond for its return to the treasury on or before Oct. 1, 1893. As the Sunday-closing requirement was conditioned on the gift of two and a half millions of souvenir coins, how can it be claimed that the requirement was binding after Congress called back a large part of its gift? But the legal right of the local directors to open the fair Sundays rests on stronger ground than this violation of contract by Congress. It rests on the fact that the local directors have entire control of the grounds and buildings except the government buildings. If every building in the grounds except the government buildings were to be destroyed by fire the loss would fall on the local directors, and they are also responsible for restoring the grounds to their original condition and for the financial outcome of the fair in every re-

fair, including the grounds and all the

buildings, except the government build-

ing and exhibits, are under the control

of the Illinois corporation and the Chi-

spect. Mr. Allen asks if the Journal is certain that Sunday opening would be a blessing to the laboring people. We are certain it would be a source of harmless recreation to them, and that an overwhelming majority of them earnestly desire it. The scriptural injunction to "rest" on the Sabbath (not Sunday) does not necessarily imply going to church. Walking through a picture gallery or a collection of the wonders of nature and art is no more a violation of the injunction to keep the Sabbath (not Sunday) holy than is walking through

the woods or fields. Other questions asked by Mr. Allen show that he holds to the erroneous view entertained by Sabbatarians generally, viz., that Sabbath legislation rests on divine authority. This is a mistake. All such legislation has its foundation in the police power of government by which it assumes the right to prohibit what is hurtful to the comfort, peace and welfare of the community. Sunday as a day of rest is a civil, not a religious, institution. "Under the constitutions of the States and of the United States," says a writer on this subject, "Sunday cannot be made a religious day, nor can the people be compelled to observe it as such, but it is competent for a legislature to prohibit the performance of business on that day as a civil regulation. Such legislation is referable to the police power, and it has its sanction in the experience of mankind that the welfare of society requires a suspension from business of one day in seven. In sustaining this legislation the courts distinctly declare that it is wholly without religious import and

pass in Texas. In another place he says | ance. The object is rest and recuperation-its purpose health, not piety." The State can prescribe a cessation of business and of ordinary pursuits one day in seven, but neither the State nor the church can prescribe how the day shall be spent. What constitutes rest and recreation must be left to each individual to decide for himself or herself, provided only that the rights and the comfort of others be not interfered with. The argument for the compulsory observance of Sunday as a day of religious exercises finds no more support in the Constitution than it does in the Bible.

Mr. Allen raises the question of motives. The Journal has not imputed wrong motives to those who oppose Sunday opening of the fair. We think their motives good, but their methods unwise. Assuming, without any authority whatever, that their views of Sabbath observance are correct, and that any departure therefrom is sinful, they would deprive all who disagree with them, and who constitute a large majority of the people, of an innocent enjoyment on Sunday, which would violate no law, human or divine, and which would be full of rest, recreation and instruction for thousands upon thousands who could not have it on any other day.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE FEE AND SALARY LAW.

The backwardness of the Attorneygeneral in joining issue with the Democratic conspirators to set aside the fee and salary law of 1891, on the ground of unconstitutionality, should not surprise any one. If that official was not in the conspiracy, he consented to it, and his influence, which was potent in the Legislature, was on the side of the majority, which refused to amend that law in a manner to carry out the will of the people. For three months the Attorneygeneral has known that the grasping county officials would undertake to have the law declared invalid. Several weeks since an action was brought for that purpose. Nevertheless, with this extended notice, the Attorney-general declared on Monday, when the case was up, that he was not prepared to argue the constitutionality of the act for which his party, in the Legislature, became responsible in 1891. Indeed, his attitude regarding the suit was such as to lead those who saw him in court to suspect that he believes that the fee and salary law cannot be sustained. In short, the conduct of the Attorney-general has been such that fair-minded men are warranted in believing that he is handin-hand with the Democratic bosses who advised the county officers who came up to the Legislature to secure the repeal of the law that the more judicious plan was to assail it before the courts, which would declare it unconstitutional. He was a stupid looker-on at the Statehouse who did not understand that the law was not amended or repealed because it was to be got rid of by the courts. Two or three Democratic members who desired to meet the demands of the people in regard to the abuses which the fee and salary law of 1891 was intended to correct, declared in debate that the law should be amended so that its unconstitutionality could not be sustained in the courts, but their words fell upon deaf ears because the Democratic leaders were in the conspiracy of the tax-eating officeholders to restore the abuses which the State conventions of both parties have denounced and

pledged themselves to destroy. If there were a constitutional legislative apportionment in this State such outrage's upon the people as this conspiracy to force upon taxpayers the fee and salary abuse could not exist, for the reason that the unscrupulous leaders could not secure a majority sufficiently large to warrant them in defying the taxpayers as they do in this State. The Attorney-general, who more than any man in the controlling element of the party, is responsible for the gerrymander, would not dare to assume the friendliness he does to the overthrow of the law so generally demanded by the people if he did not believe that minority legislatures will be able to nullify government for the people and by the people.

ONE of the gentile papers in Utah complains that federal officials in both parties have of late been very lax in enforcing the anti-polygamy law known as the Edmunds-Tucker act, which, i vigorously enforced, would have put an end to the particular evil of Mormonism. The paper does not deal in mere charges, but gives name after name of Mormons who continue to keep two or more wives. These men are potent leaders in the church, and, if the reports of the paper are true, they are living in defiance of the law through the connivance of federal marshals, commissioners and other officers. It is charged that Republicans have failed to enforce the law because they have hoped to win the support of the Mormons not only in Utah, but in the adjoining States in which parts of their families live. Just now Mormons are making a pretense of complying with the law, to the end that Congress may be induced to admit Utah to the Union, when it could make its own laws and practice polygamy. If Republicans have been permitting the violation of the law to gain political favors from the Mormons they will learn their folly later on. The Mormons have memories. and, therefore, know that while Republicans have been hostile to their policy for years. Democratic leaders have been more favorable. As a State Utah would

be always Democratic. EVIDENCE continues to accumulate that the appointments to office which are being made by this administration are of a recklessly partisan character. With all his professions of civil-service reform, no President in recent years has allowed his subordinates and advisers to peddle out official patronage in payment of political debts to the extent that Mr. Cleveland has done. Everybody will remember with what a flourish of trumpets it was announced a few weeks ago that the consular service was to be reorganized, made more efficient and placed on a business footing. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, was to ejaculate "Gee-whiz!"

to superintend this work, and he went about it with a zeal that does not suffer by comparison with that of Headsman Maxwell. The result is that many faithful and efficient consuls have been removed, and their places filled by inexperienced and unfit men who have no other claim to recognition except that they are party workers. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune turns the light on Mr. Quincy's consular appointments as follows:

Among them are men who not only do not ossess the least of the qualifications which were to be insisted upon, but who are no-toriously untit to hold any place whatever that requires business ability, experience or aptitude. In more than one case have such men been appointed to consulates of high rank and great responsibility, and the facts are notorious in Washington generally, if not in the State Department and White House. Broken-down party hacks, cross-roads lawyers without practice, even men without visible means of support, have found their way into the consular service under a policy which was to place that service "on a business footing, and promote American trade and commerce." Some of Mr. Cleveland's consular appointments eight years ago were open to severe criticiem, but the worst of them was not so bad by many degrees as some that he has made this year upon Mr. Quincy's recommendation, backed by the solicitations of Demoeratic Senators and Representatives, and he average is even lower than it was eigh years ago, when no "consular reform' proclamation was issued.

And so the work goes on, to the infinite disgust of all who stop to compare Mr. Cleveland's promises with his performances.

Liquidity in Musical Criticism. A new genius has burst upon Indianapois, his first appearance being in the guise of a musical critic. As the criticism was unfortunately, hidden from the world in the obscure columns of the Sentinel, it seems only right that publicity should be given its best points by the Journal. The author of this literary gem evidently drew a degree of inspiration from some outside source before entering the concert hall on Monday night, for his first words speak a mind in tune with all aesthetic things. It was "a heavenly night." he says, "with a mixture of yellow moonlight mellowing each flower and tree, soft zephyrs and Italian skies with incense rising from the bursting buds of May, all making up a combination of nature to lend enchantment to the musical scene with its galaxy of great artists who graced the occasion." There was a magnificent audience, he says, "and a most brilliant and appreciative assemblage." this apparent repetition of idea showing that he drew a fine distinction between the people who came to hear and the other people who merely made up the crowd. The tout ensemble of the chorus pleased him, "the fresh fair faces of each singer rising like a flower from out the leafy verdure." With the first numbers by the chorus his receptive soul entered into perfect harmony with the occasion. "The clear, pure tones" seemed to him "to be ever unfolding new delights of idealized sound awakening a sympathetic and responsive chord in every heart that hearkthereunto." Incidentally he drops a nugget of information into the foam of his rhapsodies. "The choruses long sustained," he announces, "have broad themes spreading far and wide and sometimes run together, like s chain of mountains, each successive one being of loftier sltitude than its predeces-

With Miss Reid he is enchanted, and is glad that Indianapolis people testified by their applause their ardent appreciation of her "almost supernatural talents. How gracefully sweet," he twitters, "how like the fair Titania of Shakspere's fairy creation she seemed in her gossamer gown o turquoise blue, with the crimson roses nestling lovingly in her jetty hair! The delicacy and daintiness of her singing reminds one of a sweet bit of harmonic frosting."

With Mr. Schliewen, also, he is enamored his is no petty soul that can do justice to but one artist at a time. Schliewen's ad agio, he thinks, "was simply divine, and in its beautiful cacenzas seemed like the echo of those angel voices in the starry heavenly chorus. The depths of feeling he displayed is truly remarkable, and his dreamy expression bespeaks a soul perfectly oblivious to surroundings. His bowing was beautifully smooth, and the little delicate notes he drew therefrom seemed like tiny birds darting hither and thither into the deeps of the forest."

But it was when he reached Nordica that his inspiration rose to its very highest pitch, and the wheels in his head went round with a whirr, "Her pure, clear voice fell on the ear [bis ear] like the liquid notes of the nightingale. Every solo seemed a most beautiful tone painting with here and there a shadow, a sort of chiara oscuro blending the sparkling with the subli me. How deftly interwoven was every golden note into her divine singing. She is a great cantatrice. Her voice is an ideal one. Her trills and chromatic scales, magnificent runs reminded one o the gurgling waters that fall from the little mountain cascades, so clear and crystal seemed her dripping music with its volume of golden notes. The world has produced few as great as Nordica. Her voice is beautifully finished and flexible, and she sings with delightful finesse and intense verve, which in these days of musical lethargy is a veritable revelation. Into the volume of the chorus her pure and silvery soprano poured its sweet floods to swell the liquid streams, just such floods of rare light as one observes upon the grey sea beach of Telbas girting the salt-washed Neptune." It will be noticed that in the similes used in this passage there is liquidity, so to speak, which might suggest to the suspicious mind the primary source of his enthusiasm, but he drifts away from these gurgling, dripping thoughts into another strain. Her sweet, bird-like carols seem to him "to float momentarily into the space that separates earth from heaven, then creeps an awful shadow over the sunshipe in a musical minor chord; then mellow, mournful strains smite the ear like the vengeance of God and the heart is swept away on the irresistible song-tide of sorrow's oblivion; sweet, sweet music that 'knits up the raveled sleeve of care.' She creates poetry in her conception of every part she sings, and her pure vocal style is supplemented by all the fine poetical beauty of dramatic action. Her voce di petto intonations were perfect as were also her voce di

Summing up, he says the choruses were glorious and the selections from "Lohengrin" nonpareil, whatever that may mean, and "as the listener strolls home beneath the starlight of the sweet, rosy night, reeling from the effects of the sweetness of so much delirious joy, he feels more than repaid for the rich treat he has enjoyed." Again the question intrudes itself upon the cold, unsympathetic mind, "Was the delirium caused by the music?"

There is more than a column of this, ending with a grand finale which leaves the reader who has but a limited musical vocabulary only breath enough with which

It is but just to say that the Sentinel has,

side by side with this, a column account of the concert written in plain United States language which all may comprehend. This is wise, because such rhapsodies as the one quoted from are a little rich for Indianapolis at its present stage of musical cultivation, and it needs an accompanying antidote. Unfortunately, there is but little musical opportunity here for a display of this particular form of genius, but a writer of such gifted imagination, such a flow of words, may easily attain fame and fortune by devoting himself to the construction of baking powder or patent medicine "ads."

A NEW YORK electrician is building an air ship which he claims will solve the problem of aerial navigation beyond a doubt. He is so sure of its success that he has already selected a name for it, the pegassipede. Pegasus was the winged horse on which poets were supposed to ride to empyrean heights. Pegasus was supposed to fly with his feet, and so will the new machine, if it flies at all. Hence the appropriateness of the name.

HON. ANDREW D. WHITE, United States minister to Russia, writes that great interest is expressed there in the world's fair, that many Russians will visit it, and that the government is preparing to send a large number of its foremost experts in various departments for the study of exhibits at Chicago, and for examination into the various institutions throughout the United States.

FRIENDS of Mr. Cleveland in Albany, N. Y., are preparing to start a morning newspaper to sustain the administration as against the Argus, which will soon be conducted in the interest of the Hill wing of the party. This probably means two State conventions and two State tickets.

To-DAY is Queen Victoria's seventyfourth birthday. No formal observance of the day will be had in England until June 4, owing to the fact that a religious holiday is now being celebrated, but loyal Englishmen throughout the world will be apt to remember it.

THE presiding officer of the Presbyterian this stage of the game," undoubtedly had reference to a properly conducted baseball

MONUMENT COMMISSIONERS.

Proposition for the Side Groups-To Place the Crowning Figure-Business Transacted.

The monument commissioners were again in session yesterday and transacted a great deal of business. An offer was received from Frederick McMonnies, author of the great fountain at the world's fair, stating that he would make the War and Peace groups for the monument for \$100,000. The groups are to be from sixteen to eighteen feet in size; are to be completed in from three to four years. McMonnies is one of the two artists from whom the board asked for a proposition to undertake the work under its direction. The other was French, who has also made himself famous at Chicago, but he declined on the score that, having been one of the judges in the first and formal competition, he would be subject to criticism if he should accept a contract from those for whom he had passed adversely upon the models of other artists. The board took the proposition of McMonnies under advisement.

Under a resolution by Mr. English the board agreed to meet the next time at the Indiana Building of the world's fair in order to consult with artists and sculptors in reference to the ornamentation of the monument, and to inspect there the works of art. Concerning the crowning piece, the board received word from Chicago that it had been shipped on the 17th of the month, and could be expected day after tomorrow. The artist has notified the board that a man named Baker, who had taken the contract to erect the figure in its place, would be here when it arrives. He lives in Terre Haute, but has not yet made his appearance. The figure is to be put together after its elevation to the summit of the column by the American Bronze Company, which cast it. It is thought it ought to be

in place in a month's time. A motion was made by Commissioner English that the crowning figure be placed so as to face the west. This is a departure of the accepted purpose of the commission, which has been understood as favoring the south as the direction in which the figure should face. It would be seen by more people in that direction to better advantage. The president of the commission fa vored the south front.

The board approved the letters written by President Langsdale to Colonel Lilly, as executive head of the citizens' committee in charge of the Grand Army encampment. Bids were received for the copper work from the Munson Lightning Conducting Company, from W. McWorkman and from Samuel Laing, but no award was made. The contracts entered into by the resident during the recess of the commi sion were approved. It was ordered that there should be a strip of granolithic curb three feet wide between the street and the grass plats. It was also decided to employ a watchman, at wages not exceeding \$1 a day, to protect the monument from the vandal hand. It is said that more damage was done to it during the time of the recent street workers' strike than in all the time the monument has been standing. It is thought some old soldier can be secured for the work. The damage is done largely by boys who throw stones at the column. It is the intention of the board to push the prosecution of all offenders who are caught.

FRESH AIR MISSION.

Committees, Physicians and Nurses Appointed by the Directors Yesterday.

There was a meeting of the directors of the Fresh Air Mission yesterday afternoon at Plymonth Church, and a large attendance. Mr. Rondthaler presided. The resignation of Mrs. W. J. McKee, first vice president, was accepted with regret, and Miss Julia G. Sharpe was appointed to the position. Mr. Carstensen reported that Sister Helen, of the Episcopal diocese. would give two afternoons each week to the service of the district duty, and as much more time as called for. Several committees were appointed, including the following:

Executive-Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, Mrs. Julia Goodhart, Rev. G. A. Carstensen, Dr. J. H. Taylor, Miss Julia G. Sharpe and Mr. James Smith.

Finance-Rev. J. A. Milburn, T. P. Haughey,
A. A. Earnes, Louis Hollweg, F. I. Mayer, G. A.
Schnull, John H. Holliday and Frank Helwig.

Physicians-Drs. J. H. Taylor, U. Bedford, Sollis Runnels, Charles Abbett, G. W. Vernen, C. E. Galloway, G. T. Cook, F. E. Morrison and Allison Trained Nurses-Mrs. W. J. Holliday, Mrs. William L. Elder, Charles F. Sayles, T. G. Barry

and Miss Sharpe It was left to a subcommittee to select a matron, as there were several first-class applications. Mr. John D. Head, a present watchman at the Statehouse, was appointed constable and caretaker of the fresh air camp at Fairview.

REYNOLDS'S BILL OF SALE.

All His Property Covered by It Five Days Before He Made His Assignment.

Yesterday afternoon there was filed in the recorder's office a bill of sale by Miles M. Reynolds to Christian Wells of all the stock of lumber, etc., horses, wagons and office fixtures of the former situated at or used in the Reynolds lumber yard on Massachusetts avenue. The bill of sale was dated May 13, and five days later Reynolds made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, including in the assignment the property covered by the bill of sale which had not yet been put on record.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. M'GILL

Henry F. Habeney, Prominent in Philanthropic Work, Chosen by the Council.

New Bond Proposition-Illinois-Street Paving -Location of the Garbage Plant-Bonds

HABENEY SUCCEEDS M'GILL

of the Asphalt Companies.

Special Session of the Council Last Night-The Ballots in the Caucus.

It took two ballots in the canons of Demceratic councilmen last night to name a man to succeed the late Robert McGill as councilman at large, and Henry F. Habeney was declared the caucus nominee. He was elected at the special meeting of the Council held a few minutes later. The other names before the caucus were those of Messrs. Riley and Dan Sweeney, of the Eleventh ward, and Olaf Olsen. On the first ballot Habeney received 2 votes, Olsen 6, Sweeney 6. Some little talk followed this ballot, and when another vote was taken it showed a marked change. It stood as follows: Haveney, 8; Riley, 2, and Olsen, 4. This is the balloting as one of the councilmen gave it out. The other members of the caucus refused to divulge the result of each ballot.

When the Council was called to order the election was held in short order. Councilman Colter nominated Henry F. Habeney and Councilman Cooper named Thomas I. Thompson, of the Third ward, Mr. Thompson is president of the Central Chair Manufacturing Company. Councilmen Gasper and Reinecke were appointed tellers. The vote resulted: Habeney 14 Thompson 4. Two councilmen were absent. Some member moved to adjourn, but the president was on his feet with a call for another special meeting, signed by Messrs, Rassmann, Froschauer and others. This meeting is to consider an ordinance enhalf-per-cent. refunding bends, and will be held this afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. Habeney, the newly-elected connoilman at large, is a member of the firm of Brinker & Habeney, box manufacturers at 105 South New Jersey street. He is an ex-president of the German Orphan Asylum, and is now a trustee of that institution. His name was before a Democratic convention a year ago as a candidate for State Senator. His candidacy was warmly esponsed on the floor of the convention by John P. Frenzel.

ILLINOIS-STREET PAVING.

Remonstrating Property Owners Euchred Out of Their Majority by the B. P. W.

Residents on Illinois street and property owners are making themselves known to the city officials in a way that is little relished by the latter. When the Board of Works ordered the street improved from New York to Twelth street, with asphalt, there was at once a big protest made. The residents said that Illinois street was not one on which there would ever be very much driving, for the reason of its being almost wholly occupied by electric cars, and that they could not see the use of putting down the most expensive pavement when a cheaper one would do. These pro:estants asked that brick be substituted for asphalt, and have presented a very heavy remonstrance to that effect. The board, several weeks ago, when the pressure was brought to bear the hardest, agreed not to improve the street from Seventh to Twelfth street this year, but was firm in its intention of putting asphals the rest of the way. The remonstrance which was presented contains the names of two-thirds of the property-holders from New York to Twelfth street, which under the charter is enough to compel the board to rescind its action. However, the board does not propose to be enchred out of its hobby in that manner. Having declared the improvement from Seventh street off it will not consider the names of the persons living up there at all, and as the papers prepared for the rest of the street are in two sets, one being from New York to St. Clair street, and the other from St. Clair to Seventh, it will divide an the remonstrance so as to conform with them. which will likely destroy two-thirds majority. The city engineer and his men have been at work on it for the past few days and will make a report to the board at its meeting this morning. In the meantime both the members of the board and the engineer are daily besieged by the Illinois-street residents to grant the petition for the brick pavement, and threaten all kinds of things if it is not granted. A delegation of them visited the engineer's office yesterday and said their say in a very positive manner. Unless compelled to rescind its action by law the board will hold to its decision to pave the street with asphalt.

Condemned the Sand. City Inspector John Hamm vesterday condemned the sand which was being used by the Western Paving Company, in the concrete foundation to the asphalt pavement which it is putting down on the Circle, and the result was a hasty conference in the office of the city engineer, at which were present President Conduitt, of the Board of Public Works, engineer Mansfield, manager Kenyon and superintendent Shearer, of the company. The latter brought into the office with him a pail of the sand which was in controversy, and the men sat with their heads together running their fingers through it while in argument. The inspector had declared that the sand was too coarse, and ordered the company's workmen to run it through a sieve. This the company refused to do, and it was condemned. President Conduitt upheld the inspector in his decision, and told the company's representatives that they would either sift the sand or stop the work. They agreed to do it after some time spent in arguing from their side of the case.

SITE FOR THE GARBAGE PLANT.

None Has Yet Been Selected-May Have to Bay Ground for It. The garbage contract is now in the hands of the Indianapolis Dissicating Company, and will be signed by its officers and by the board in the morning. President Conduitt said yesterday that no site for it had yet been selected, that the board had several in contemplation, but had been unable to decide on any particular one. It was thought it would be placed on the vacant ground owned by the city on Alabama street, near the Union tracks, but the board has given the G. A. R. encampment committee the privilege of erecting barracks there so that it cannot be utilized for that purpose. Sellers farm is so far from the city that the increased expense of hanling the garbage would be so great that the cheapness of the location would be more than neutralized by it. It is probable that the city will be compelled to buy land

ASPHALT COMPANIES' BONDS.

somewhere near the city for the purpose.

Vice President Whinery, of the Warren-Scharf Company, Has a Complaint,

Vice President Whinery, of the Warren-Sharf Asphalt Paving Company, will appear before the Board of Public Works this morning, to protest against the form of bond now required by the city from streetpaving companies. Since the amendments to the charter which do away with any of the cost of the paving to the city have gone into effect, rendering it impossible for the city to withhold a percent of this payment to guarantee the keeping of the pavements in repair for a term of five years, the board has adopted a new bond which requir s the sacurity offered by the company to be good for the period of five years after the completion of the pavement, instead of until just to its completion, as before. It has been done to guarantee the keeping of the pavement in repair, and it is this against which Mr. Whinery is objecting. He will make an argument before the board.